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AND FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND MANUFACTURERS' ADVOCATE.

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ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, PRIDAY, MARCH, 10 1854.

BY B. R. COWEN.

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her that time,
discontinued only at the option of the edi TERMS OF A DVERTISING equare, (11 lines of less,) three week,

POETRY.

From Arthur's Home Gazette. FEBRUARY RAIN.

BY RELEN L. BOSTWICK. Starless is the hight, and dreary; And my ear is very weary Listening to the wind's wild sighing, And the wave's more hourse replying-To the fitful dash and fluiter Of dead "ines against the shutter; To the pattering and the beating, To the surging and ret. sating, And the riotous refrain Of the February rain.

If I slumber, dream I only Of all things most stark and lonely; Beating cliffs, with shadows dismal, Lost in blackest deeps abysmal; Lost in Blackest deeps abysma;
Spectral horsemen, madly riding...
Spectral sails, in moonlight gliding...
Lightning-scarr'd and blacken'd brancher
Clicking, shuddering avalanches...
Strange that thought should catch such t From the February rain!

Yet, I know the kind earth keepeth Every little drop that creepeth Down among the roots of flowers, To make glad the April hours. Midst the roots of grains and grasses, Whispering, as the cold flood passes, "Lo-- 'neath aspect of affliction, Nature's holiest benediction! Fairer crown shall Summer gain For the February rain!"

And from this I fain would borrow Comfort in my night of sorrow; Trusting that its clouds, distilling Now such bitter tears, and filling All my heart with doubt and sadness, Yet shall water germs of gladness; Flowers, whose bloom shall languish Pure resolve, and strong endeavor-Hopes serene, and chastened feeling ... Clear-eyed taith, to Heaven upstealing... Patient-waiting ... self-denial-Till I bless this stormy trial, Even as flower, and fruit, and grain, Bless the February rain!

Maintain Plighted Faith. SPEECH

HON, S, P, CHASE, OF- OHIO, IN THE SENATE, PERRUARY 3, 1654. Against the Repeal of the Missouri Prohibition of Slavery North of 36 ° 30 min.

[CONTINUED.] that the territory properly included within the State of Texas or OTHERWISE." and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Here was a compact between two States within such boundaries."

line between the United States and the Span- all its provisions. ish possessions already described.

of north istitude, and west of 103 of longistude, and west of 103 of longistude, and the Constitution exists in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor, and the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the prohibitor of slavery in the compact applied to them, and the country to constitute the compact applied to them, and the country, to constitute the compact applied to them, and the country, to constitute the compact applied to them, and the country, to constitute the compact applied to them, and the country, to constitute the country. States had taken measures for the abolition of the country. States had taken measures for the abolition of the constitution which is in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, is still in force. And it is, perhaps, the office of them, of north latitude, and west of 103 of longi- the compact applied to them, and the prohibi- to be established upon certain principles, ex- which it established. not incorporated into New Mexico, nor relin- was concluded in that year. quished to Texas, but became a part of the But the Senator from Illinois says that the territory of the United States. Here are prohibition in the annexation resolution was these two tracts of country, which the Sena- of no practical effect, except to preserve the tor says were cut off from Texas, and incor- principle of the Missouri compromise. That

take. The track tains over twenty thousan probably are nearly specially as a serious of the state of North Carolina, and it was probably hoped to the state of North Carolina, and it was probably and the state of the State of the State of North Carolina, and it was probably hoped to the state of the State o The Senator, tike of her men, is secon. If he fells late error upon a posterial to any controvers which I may

I said the other day to that Senator, when perhaps, and perhaps influenced also by an over-anxious desire to hasten the vote upon his bill, disregarded the obligations which courtesy imposes. I make this remark because I am unwilling, under any provocation, to do any injustice to a political or personal to the appeal with misrepresentations, are an injustice.

None are found in the appeal.

The third specification of the Senator charses in the territories action of the entire protection, was territory in which slave law existed at the time of acquisition. The compromise franchises, outlands of the stabilish a geographical line? No, was territory in which slave law existed at the time of acquisition. The compromise franchises, outlands of the stabilish a geographical line? No, was territory in which slave law existed at the time of acquisitions. The time of acquisitions are in the territories action of the stabilish a geographicaline? No, was territory in which slave law existed at the descript casion, that at no time did I ever approach him with a smiling face, or an angry face, or States to the Union, and made United States any face at all, to obtain from him a post. territory for the purpose of being organized the circulation of attacks upon it. I have statement." condemned his bill strongly, and have con-demned his action in bringing forward this repeal of the Missouri prohibition. But I have done no injustice to the Senator. All and freedom; and that, in pursuance of it, that I have done at all I have done openly. I geographical line was established reaching have not waged, nor will I wage a war of from the east to the western limit of the oriepithets. It neither accords with my principles, nor with my tastes. But while I wage river. Sir, if anything is susceptible of absorptions. ne such war, I dread none. Neither vituperane such war, I dread none. Neither vituperane such war, I dread none. Neither vituperane such war, I dread none. Neither vituperawith the original provision of the Constitution. The subject of orwith the original provision of the Constitution of the Constitution. The subject of it was, the have the approval of my own judgment and never contemplated any extension of slavery. con science. But I did not intend to recur to Let us for a few moments retrace the past this matter, and willingly dismiss it.

is, in respect to the incorporation of all the dence was promulgated! I invoke Jefferson territory cut off from Taxas into New Mexico, as a witness. Let him speak to us from his then he is also wrong in his declaration that the compromise act of 1850 the not present the compromise act of 1850 the not present the principle of the Miss. ouri prohibition.

The facts are few and simple, and the inthe annexation of Texas read thus:

"New States, of convenient size, not exmay hereafter, by the consent of said State, convenant against the slave traffic. be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And and narrow principles as seem to be in fashsuch States as may be formed out of that per- ion now. That immortal document asserted north latitude, commonly known as the Mis. the majority to enslave the minority. It souri compromise line, shall be admitted into promulgated the sublime creed of human the Union, with or without slavery, as the rights. It declared that ALL MEN are created desire. And in such State or States as shall alienable rights to life and liberty. be formed out of said Territory north of said The first acquisition of territory was "made tary servitude (except for crime) shall be adoption of the Constitution. Just after the

proviso which I now proceed to quote was in- territory northwest of the river Ohio. corporated into the Texas boundary bill;

THING contained in the third article of the committee to draft an ordinance making prosecond section of the joint resolution for an-"Resolved, &c., That by the joint resolu- nexing Texas to the United States, approved ted was the work of Mr. Jefferson, and is tion, approved March 1st, 1845, for annexing March 1, 1845, either as regards the number Texas to the United States, it being ordained of States that may hereafter be formed out of

Texas, may be erected into a new State,' So far as the parties were competent to enter acquisitions by the cossions of other States. &c.' it is the opinion and judgment of Con- into it, it was obligatory and permanent. It provided for the organization of temporary gress, that the admission of Texas into the That compact covered all the territory right- and permanent State governments in all ter-Union, with the boundaries described by the fully within the limits of Texas, until rescinlaws thereof, not objected to by the United ded. It could make no difference if a portion the 31st parallel, the boundary between the States, at the time of such annexation, is of that territory should be subsequently re-conclusive, as against the United States, of linquished to the United States. That would Florida on the south, to the 42d parallel, the the right of Texas to the territory included not disturb the effect of the compact. But boundary between this country and the Britthis matter was not left to inference or con- ish possessions on the north. The recognition proposed by this resolution jecture. At the very moment of relinquish. The Territory was to be formed into sentation for three fifths of their slaves, had alleged slave suing for liberty, and that the would give to Texas all the land east of the ment, the United States and Texas, by States; the settlers were to receive authority anything to do with the unanimous vote by onus of proving the contrary rested upon the committee of conference, for which the Rio Grand, and a line drawn from its source agreeing to the proviso I have quoted, saved from the General Government to form temto the forty second parallel, and west of the the compact, and continued it in full force in porary governments. The temporary gov-

norated into New Mexico. If the claim of was true, if Texas never had any just claim co. The Senator is totally mis- serving and reaffirming an actual prohibition t; and it is not a trifling mis- north of 36 " 30, but still served to preserve

consement of his bill, in order to gain time for into new States. I take issue upon that

What was the general sentiment of the If the Senator is wrong as I have shown he country when the Declaration of Indepen-

1774. These are his words: 'The abolition of domestic slavery is the ference from them ebvious and irresistible. great est object of desire in these colonies, The third article of the joint resolution for where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."

In the spirit which animated Jefferson, the ceeding four in number, in addition to said First Congress—the old Congress of 1774— State of Texas, having sufficient population, among their first acts, entered into a solemn

tion of said Territory lying south of 36 30 no right of the strong to oppress the weak, of people of each State asking admission may equal, and endowed by their Creator with in-

Missouri compromise line, slavery or involun- by the United States three years before the country had emerged from the war of indepenshall be prohibited in any State formed out of ciples, were fresh in remembrance, and the that State, had, with a small body of troops, shall be prohibited in any State formed out of the Revolution yet lived and burned the territory of Texas north of 36 30. This was a valuable stipulation for freedom, in case in every American heart, we made our first quered the territory. Slavery was a relation of the supersedure with the tribute of the Revolution and the that State, and the the tribute of the Revolution and the supersedure which if sanctioned at all, must be inevitably extended so as to overthrow the existing prowas a valuable stipulation for freedom, in case in every American heart, we made our first whole territory within her boundaries. The was derived from-I migat, perhaps, better Senator from Virginia regarded that claim as say confirmed by-the cessions of Virginia, valid; and it was upon his motion that the New York, and Connecticut. It was the

Congress forthwith proceeded to consider "Provided, That nothing herein contained the subject of its government. Mr. Jefferson shall be construed to impair or qualify ANY. Mr. Howell, and Mr. Chase were appointed a vision for that object. The ordinance repormarked throughout by his spirit of comprehensive intelligence and devotion to liberty. actually acquired, but contemplated further acquisitions by the cossions of other States. ritory, whether "ceded or to be ceded," from United States and the Spanish province of

than in the punishment of crimes whereof the decided ascendency of the free States in the year 1790, when Congress accepted the Enough members from the free States were

territory outside of the original States. The Jefferson proviso, therefore, extended to all territory which it was then supposed the

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE, pen to have with him, I will correct the error, but I will not represent the man. I will not only was there no power granted to Concharge him with violeting truth, or with inconnection with that provision, makes it for the provision. But under the provisions of another as property, but an amendment was 1788, that "when our own liberties were at Now, for the first time, was a geographical clear beyond all question that the comprom- the Articles of Confederation which then afterwards ingrafted upon the Constitution, stake we warmly felt for the common rights OFFICE ON NORTH SIDE OF MAIN ST.

A few doors west of Marietta Street

The mass or sussualirities.

I said the other day to that Senator, when he proposed to deny to me a postponement is acts preserved that principle, and rejected controlled the legislation of Congress, the warranted by the usages of the Senate, that I thought him incapable of understanding the obligations of courtesy. I prefer now to re
To be submit to the Senator, when he proposed to deny to me a postponement is acts preserved that principle, and rejected controlled the legislation of Congress, the which the senator in this country.

The history of that amendment is worth attention. The State which the Senator in this country.

I submit to the Senator in the Construction, which the specially denied all such power.

The history of that amendment is worth attention. The State which the Senator in this country.

The history of that amendment is worth attention. The State which the Senator in this country.

I submit to the Senator in the Congress, the which the senator in this country.

The history of that amendment is worth attention. The State which the Senator in this country.

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The history of that amendment is worth at the consequence which the senator in the consequence which the senator in this country.

The history of that amendment is worth at the consequence which the consequence which the conseq strict that statement, and say that the Sena- pletely windicated this part of the appeal aga- in a treaty must fall unless it receive the was one of those which immediately after the bility which fed to these departures from ori- was between the two great sections of the strict that statement, and say that the Senator, on that occasion, under some excitement,
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strict that statement, and say that the Senator, on that occasion, under some excitement,
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opponent: While I say this, however, I ought, perhaps to add in reference to a recated upon the assumption that the policy of mark which fell from the Senator on that occated upon the assumption that the policy of the fathers of the Republic was to prohibit been settled that day forever. All the terrisir; it adopted and proposed to the States a introduction of slaves from heven the limit of the determination of the same of the s cated upon the assumption that the policy of the fathers of the Republic was to prohibit been settled that day forever. All the terrisistates of the Union, and made United States covered with the impenetvable wis a large territory for the purpose of being organized into new States. I take issue upon that power. The interest was comparatively law."

Did Congress adopt that amendment: No, with enactments prohibiting, assolutely, the introduction of slaves from beyond the limits introduction of slaves from beyond the limits introduction of slaves from beyond the limits of the United States, and also prohibiting to the United States; and also prohibiting their introduction from any of the States, extended that the control of the United States, extended the United Stat

> the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the giver Ohio. I beg the Senate to observe, that, this territory was, at that moment, the winds territory belonging to the United States. I will not troeble the Senate by reading the provise of the ordinance. It is enough to may that the Jefferson Provise It is enough to may that the Jefferson Provise and by the law of nature, are alike men, encountered. Was it that of indifferentis n between slavery where by the law of nature. Wherever it At the next session of Congress the conand freedom? that of establishing a geograexists at all, it must be through the sanction troversy was renewed. In the mean time gin!a, in right of her charter, and in right of than to establish the Iuquisition.

tion, in my judgement, as its importance de- have no extra-territorial effect. which the provise was ingrafted upon the or-dinance; but the coincidence is remarkable, I think I have shown that the Ordinance members of the committee from the Senate

than in the punishment of crimes whereof the decided ascendency of the free States in the That policy was never departed from until cur in the amendments to the Missouri bill.

provise applied not only to the territory which And now, sir, let me ask the man the sentence of the Senate striking it out two sections of the country for its parties, a had been ceded already by Virginia and the the Senate to the Constitution itself. That lishing a geographical line between slavery was concurred in by ninety year against ras was valid, they were cut off from her v, but they were not incorporated into also, the Mason provise had no effect as prewithin the whole limits of the Republic which slavery principles. It howhere slavery would be prohibited in the ceded tering remained but to determine the character States. It has been literally fulfilled by the Report of the Debate of the Convention, his slavery article of the ordinance of 1787 and thirty-four year sgainst forty-two nays. be regarded as even more sacred than those own declaration, that it was "wrong to admit should not be applied to it. It may be said of the year, thirty-eight were from slave & of constitutional provisions. in the Constitution the idea that there could that Congress should have refused to accept Constitution which refers in any way to slavery already existed in the district as part from free. Among those who voted with the in the localities where it notually existed as alayer already existed as alayer already existed as alayer already existed as a persons, and exbe property in men." Every clause in the the cession. I agree in that opinion. But

small and the power comparatively weak; Now, sir, in my judgment, this prohibition and was admitted into the Union, 1812, no absolute and perpetual. The act in which it but they were sufficient, under the then exis. was intended as a comprehensive guarantee restriction was imposed upon her in respect was contained was submitted by the Presiting Government, to defeat the proviso. and of personal freedom, and denies absolutely to to slavery. At this time, there were slaves dent to his Cabinet, for their opinion upon transfer the great question of slavery to fu- Congress the power of legislating for the all along up the west bank of the Misrissippi the constitutionality of that prohibition .ture discussion. The facts which I have de- establishment or maintenance of slavery .- as far as St. Louis, and perhaps even above. Caluous, Chawford, and Wirt were memtailed, however, are sufficient to show what This amendment of itself, rightly interpret. In 1818 Missouri applied for admission into bers of that Cabinet. Each, in a written was the general sentiment, and what was the and applied, would be sufficient to prevent the Union. The free States awoke to the opinion, affirmed its constitutionality, and the original policy of the country in respect to the introduction of slaves into any territory dauger of the total overthrow of the original act received the sanction of the President. slavery. It was one of limitation, discouragement, repression.

Thus we see that the parties to the arrangement were the two sections of the country gress. Mr. Jefferson, in 1785, went to France intention upon the part of the founders of the introduction of slaves into the territories whole territory west of the Mississippi, out-His great influence was no longer felt in the the Government to afford any countenance acquired from Georgia and from France had side of the State of Louisiana; and the praccouncils of the country, but his proviso restor protection to slavery outside of State utterly failed. They insisted, therefore, that tical operation of it was, the division of this mained, and in 1787 was incorporated into limits. Departure from the true interpretation of a constitution, the people territory between the institution of slavery the ordinance for the government of the ter- tion of the Constitution has created the ne- of the proposed State should embody in it a and the institution of freedom.

of 1784, coupled with a provision saving to and by the law of nature, are alike men, en- contested. A bill preparatory to the admis- ceived the sanction of a southern President. he original States of the Union a right to dowed by their Creator with equal rights. sion of Missouri, containing the proposed rereclaim fugitives from service, was incorpor. Sir, Mr. Pinckney was right, when, in the striction, was passed by the House and sent containing reciprocal provisions. The adated into the ordinance, and became a fun- Maryland House of Delegates, he exclaim- to the Senate. In the body the bill was mission of Missouri with slavery, and the damental law over every foot of national territory. What was the policy indicated by man in the State has a right to hold his slave this action by the fathers of the Republic! for a single hour." Slavery then exists no- the Senate insisted upon it, and the bill failed. and treedom; that of establishing a should and support of municipal or State legislation. Maine had been severed from Massachusetts.

rke, one of the bravest and noblest some of no power on Congress, but, on the contrary, a committee of conference, to which the consent and against the will of the free in respect to the personal relations of of Missouri, em also, if the claim of Virginia was well foun- its inhabitants. The States under the Cour- slavery in the State. The Senate amended ritories. ded, under the laws of that State. These stitution, are absolutely free from all interfer- the bill by striking out the restriction, and facts prove that the first application of the ence by Congress in that respect, except, by inserting the section prohibiting slavery original policy of the Government converted perhaps, in the case of war or insurrection; north of 36 30. slave territory into free territory.

Now, sir, what guarantees were given for limitations of their own constitutions. They Mr. Thomas, a Senator from Illinois, who had the maintenance of this policy in time to may allow wrongs. But State laws, by which uniformly voted with the slave States against come! I once, upon this floor, adverted to a slavery is allowed and regulated, can operate all restriction. It was adopted on the 17th fact, which has not attracted so much atten- only within the limits of the State, and can February, 1820, as an amendment to the

serves. It is this: While the Congress was Sir, I could quote the opinions of southern 10 noes.*

framing this ordinance—simost the last act judges ad infinitum, in support of the doctrine Mr. HUNTER. I think that the provi-It did not confine its regards to the territory of its illustrious labors the convention which that slavery is against natural right, absolute sions passed without a division in the Senate. framed the Constitution was sitting in Phila- ly dependent for existence or continuance updelphia. Several gentlemen were members on State legislation. I might quote the scorn- Fourteen Senators from the slave States, & of both bodies, and at the time this ordinance ful rejection by Randolph of all aid from the twenty from the free States voted for that was adopted, no proposition in respect to sla- General Government to the institution of amendment. Eight from the former, and two very had been discussed in the convention, slavery within the States. I might quote the from the latter voted against it. No vote by except that which resulted in the establish- decision of the celebrated Chancellor Wythe, ayes and noes was taken when the same ment of the three fifths clause. It is imposs- of Virginia-overruled afterwards, I know, amendment was engrafted upon the separate and in the House of Representatives by 134 Ible to say, with absolute certainty, that the sir, in the court of appeals—that slavery was Missonri bill, a few days later; the sense of to 42, or really 149 to 37. And we trust that incorporation of that clause into the Consti- so against justice, that the presumption of the Senate having been ascertained by the it is determined 'forever' in respect to the tution, which gave the slave States a repre- freedom must be allowed in favor of every former vote.

ernments were to continue until the popula- and justifies the inference that the facts were of 1787, and the Constitution of the United were, of course, favorable to the Benate Nothing can be clearer, then, than that, if tion should increase to twenty thousand inhabitants; and then the temporary were to be hardly fail to have been regarded as affording the other; and that if the ordinance had nev-Now, sir, of the territory within this claim the two tracts of country of which I have spoof Texas, that part between the 32 and 38 ken were within the rightful claim of Texas,
of north latitude, and west of 103 of longithe compact applied to them, and the prohibito be established upon certain principles, ex-

confederation. The perpetuation of slavery the year flow that is now Tennessee, from found to turn the scale against the proposed not then even thought of.

North Carolina. But did the acceptance of restriction of slavery in the State; and the been personally guilty."

Eet it be not these even thought of.

Let it be not the seven thought of.

North Carolina. But did the acceptance of restriction of slavery in the State; and the not these even thought of.

North Carolina. But did the acceptance of restriction of slavery in the State; and the not these even thought of.

And now, sir, let me ask the attention of that cession indicate any purpose of establishing a geographical line between slavery was concurred in by ninety year against two sections of the country for its parties, and a permanent of the state; and the lar as any companies and the not the seven thought of.

The liables a geographical line between slavery was concurred in by ninety year against two sections of the country for its subject, and a permanent of the seven thought of the seven thought

be liberty, and on the other side of sievery, be liberty, and on the other side of sievery, acts. It recognises all men as persons. It for admission into the Union. A bill protenance of the Government! No, sir; the fur- confers no power, but, on the contrary, ex- viding for her admission passed the House. thest thing possible from that. It was the pressly denies to the Government of its cre- and was sent to the Senate. This bill was other part of the compact, on the part of the policy of excluding slavery from an national ation all power to establish or continue slav- amended in the Senate by tacking to it a bill policy of excluding slavery from an national attention at possess has no more power under the territory. It was adopted, too, under recognition of make a slave than to make a sl conquest: The gallant Beorge Rogers Cla- At the same time the Constitution confers these amendments, and the Senste asked for propose to break up the contract without the

Maine and Missouri bill, by 34 ayes, against

Mr. CHASE. The Senator is mistaken. This was the condition of matters when

ninety-six from free States; of the nays, thirty-seven were from slave States and five which prevailed in this arrangement, it was

considerations of the perpetual prohibition understanding. The slave States received a large share of the consideration coming to them, paid in hand. Missouri was admitted without restriction by the act itself. Every free States, has been fulfilled to the letter .-

Let me read to the Senate some paragraphs from Niles's Register, published in Baltimore March 11, 1820, which show clearly what was the universal understanding in respect to this arrangement:

"The territory north of 36 " 30 is 'forever' forbidden to be peopled with slaves, except in the State of Missouri. The right, then, to inhibit slavery in any of the Territories is clearly and completely acknowledged, and it is conditioned as to some of them, that even when they become States, slavery shall be 'forever' prohibited in them. There is no hardship in this. The territories belong to United States, and the Government may rightfully prescribe the terms on which it will dispose of the public lands. This great point was agreed to in the Senate, 33 votes to 11: countries now subject to the legislation of the General Government."

I ask Senators particularly to mark this: "It is true the compromise is supported only by the letter of the law, repealable by the authority which enacted it; but the circumstances stitution; and we do not hazard anything by saying that the Constitution exists in its observance. Both parties have sacrificed much to conciliation. We wish to see the COMPACT kept in good faith, and we trust that a kind Providence will open the way to relieve us of an evil which every good citizen deprecates

That, sir, was the language of a Marylander, in 1820. He expressed the universal understanding of the country. Here then is a compact, complete, perfect, irrepealable, so far as any compact, embodied in a legislative